REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,708.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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All Communications, Money Orders, and other Remittances, to be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

	October 1873.		October 1873.
BOMBAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
Anjengo	19	" Colombo	27
"	20	" Galle	28
"	20	" Negapatam	31
"	20	"	Nov.
"	21	" Madras	1
"	22	" Coconada	4
"	22	" Vizagapatam	5
"	23	" Bimlipatam	6
"	23	" Gopalpore	6
"	24	" False Point	7
	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Passengers and China can be booked by the Steamers to and from intermediate ports for transhipment at Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which

the most expeditious and economical for Passengers Belgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who sufficient or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rivers for Calcutta may take the same routes picking

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, CHERIBAR, BAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BHARSIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Oct. 1873.		Nov. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSREH	12
" Kurrachee	28	" Fao	12
" Guadur	31	" Bushire	14
" Muscat	31	" Linga	14
	Nov.	" Bunder Abbas	19
" Bunder Abbas	2	" Bunder Abbas	21
" Linga	6	" Muscat	23
" Bushire	8	" Guadur	25
" Kowett	10	" Kurrachee	28
" Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	Dec. 1
" Mahomerah	8		
Arrive BUSREH	9		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 499 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Curtis, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons 200 H.P., Commander R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873 at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 805 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th October 1873, at 2 P.M. to call at Veeraval, Portlander and Cutch Mandvi in the Gulf of Cutch.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY, Limited, will DESPATCH the Steam Ship "CALCUTTA," 803 tons, 120 H.P., Commander HENDERSON, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship RAIPOOT, from London, are hereby required to send BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they arrive to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the Ship's side.

Freight to be paid, and Delivery Orders, as required by Bills of Lading, to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Canard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 28th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay ..... WHEATLEY & C.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

Mr. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
" Ear-rings	" £ 1 10 to £10
" Lockets	" £ 1 0 to £20
" Suites	" £10 10 to £50
" Chains Per Ounce	" £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

Mr. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, 2,961 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain R. T. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 13th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,600 tons and 400 H.P.) Capt. C. H. Sankey, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons, September 25th,	to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons, October 2nd,	to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons, " 9th,	to Calcutta,
DELTA	3,432 Tons, " 16th,	to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons, " 23rd,	to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,442 Tons, " 30th,	to Bombay,
DELHI	3,278 Tons, November 6th,	to Calcutta,

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
*SECOND CLASS	£36

*GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. SIR BARTLE FRERE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the mortgagor—

All that right, title, and interest of 32-64 h shares of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the Mortgagor, in the Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, as the new Iron Screw Steam-ship named. This vessel of 556-83 Tons Register, and 140 horse power was built under special survey by Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon of Port Glasgow in 1865.

Also, at the same time and place,

By order of Messrs. Nana e Khyraz and Peeroo Mahomed, the Mortgagees, and on account and risk of Hajee Dada (below), the remaining 32-64th shares in the above named steamer.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, b st Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class rosewood semi-grand piano, by Collard and C. llard, a handsome Knee-hole Loo Davenport, a pair of Pedestal-top Bay Australian Horse-hair Sofas, Chairs, &c., at No. 172, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of J. D. Bodger, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopjee Dhunjee Lane and Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 1st day of November 1873 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Bombay on the 4th day of September 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1872 between Bhugwandas Munmohundass, Tulsidass Munmohundass, Wibdhdass Bhugwandas and Dhurunidass Bhugwandass, Plaintiffs, and Cursetjee Dhunjee Davar and the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Defendants, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage, or tenement (the lower portion of which is used as a stable) and other buildings built and erected thereon, situate on the South side of and known as No. 18, in Roopjee Dhunjee lane otherwise called Munerdass Roopjee Lane, within the sub-district of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the piece of land and premises next hereinafter described, on the west and south by the property of Varjeevandas Madhavdas, and on the north by the Roopjee Dhunjee lane, and which piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 569 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed under No. 1 and were formerly occupied by Cursetjee Ruttonjee and others and are now occupied by the said Cursetjee Ruttonjee and others.

And also all that the piece or parcel of land or ground adjoining the lastly described piece of land and premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof is or formerly was used as a stable) and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of and being No. 1 Rampart Row east, within the sub-district of the Fort in Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on the north and south by property of the said Varjeevandas Madhavdas, and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 5 9 and 570 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed under No. 2 and were formerly occupied by Currumchi Vurejmi and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDAS, Attorneys for the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A variety of sundry articles, consisting of single, double, four, five, six and eight lights argand lamps, and chandeliers, flowered and plain globe lamps of sizes, candlesticks, wall shades and wall lamps, glass and crockery ware, an invoice of iron chest locks 3 inches, butcher knives, two cases of sponges.

Also, blackwood carved furniture, such as blackwood carved circular large dining tables, camp pier, dressing, wash and card, and square writing tables, conversation and divan couches, drawing room easy, arm and arm less chairs, hat stand, blackwood wardrobes and presses, child's cradle, four pots, bedsteads, American cots, English and draguet carpet, pictures in frames, coir floor-carpet, leather portmanteaus and bags, few bolts of canvas.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloth, madapollams, jaconets, scarp chintzes, chintz, white long cloth, &c.

AUCTION SALE of a large Collection of Choice Ferns and Plants.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to publicly Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 7 A.M., in the morning, at Bungalow, No. 17, Kumballa Hill, at present in the occupation of R. Branson, Esq.

A large and choice collection of Ferns and beautiful Plants in tubs and pots, a garden water pump, water tank, &c.

SALE of Handsome and Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a solid mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, by Chapell, a plate Bagatelle Table with balls, cues, &c., Carriages, Horses and Harness, &c., at the aforesaid Bungalow, No. 17, Kumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction, at the above named place, the whole of the elegant and valuable household furniture, &c., the property of R. Branson, Esq.; the same consists of rich thin-stem glassware, decanters, claret vases, fruit and ice plates, a handsome pink, white, and gold dinner set, one white gold and blue bordered breakfast set, a pretty minton ware dessert set, one blue and gold dessert dittos, cups, saucers and crockeryware, cheese stands, plated dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, butter pots, salvers, a mahogany box of plated dessert knives and forks with mother-of-pearl handles, plated fish knife and fork, 18 a mahogany case, a set of fiddle pattern spoons and forks, tea and sugar pots, pairs of chamber and table candlesticks, tent cutlery by Mappin Brothers, and the furniture all of well-seasoned blackwood, comprising a set of blackwood dining-table in 5 pieces, for 16 persons, a grape-pattern sideboard, dining-room arm and arm less chairs, screens, winders, sofas, reclining couches, dumb waiters, hanging argand lamps, camp side and writing tables, carved drawing room table, drawing-room chairs, and couches with crimson damask cheffonier, bookstands, a very elegantly carved ladys' writing table, an handsome blackwood ottoman formed with a pair of couches and a pair of chairs, an English walnutwood chess table, teapoys, folding, easy, low and bedroom chairs China matting Brussels carpets, a solid mahogany cottage pianoforte by Chapell, (a full toned instrument), a solid bagatelle table, with balls, cues, &c., music and footstools, handsome vases, carved oval and French polished side tables, table covers, a set of 4 lithographs of seasons in gilt frames, clothes and gown-presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, blackwood camposts, with beds, and curtain, iron pointed bedsteads, dressing, wash-hand and toilet table, mahogany cheval and dressing glasses, corner-presses, cupboard, childs' cot with beds and curtain, clothes baskets, bathroom furniture, towel and boot horses, figures, ornaments, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles &c., &c.

(If not previously disposed of)

AT 2 P.M.

One handsome four seated Barouche with lamps and pole by S. and A. Fuller, with a pair of powerful bay Australian Horses, and a set of plated mounted Carriage Harness.

A small size Dog-cart, side and hunting saddles, Childs' Perambulators &c.

Catalogue of full particulars will shortly be published, and the property will be on inspection, 4 days prior to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION, SALE of landed property at Narron Dhooro) Street (or Barbhai Mohola.)

Tomorrow FRIDAY, the 17th day of October 1873, at 4 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of mortgagee, Mr. Jetha Cooverjee, by virtue of the power of sale vested in him by the deed of mortgage, bearing date the 17th day of August 1869, and a Deed of further charge dated 27th May 1871, and on account and risk of mortgagor, Visram Govindjee, (now an insolvent) the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazand rice land or ground, with a dwelling house new standing thereon, situate in Narron Dhooro Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, now under N. 15, containing by admeasurement 92 5/9 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the east by Narron Dhooro Street, on the west by sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Visram Govindjee and Anunjee Govindjee, and on the south by the house of Vishwanath Atmaram.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS.—Apply personally at this Office.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 21st and 22nd instant, on account of DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 6th October 1873.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. F. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Market.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M. p., at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider what steps should be taken with regard to the STEAM-SHIP SURVEY BILL.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 13th October 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines at the Grand Arsenal, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, for the PURCHASE of about 1,800 cwt., more or less, of METAL recovered from breaking up Brass or Bronze Guns.

Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required with the Tender, and if the Tender is accepted the Purchaser should pay the amount and remove the Gun Metal within 8 days, failing to do so the deposit will be forfeited.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

CHARLES CLARKE, Lieut.-Col. R.A.,
Acting Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 14th October 1873.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of ANTHONY GEORGE DAGA, late of Bombay, Gentleman, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Indian Succession Act 1865," and pursuant to Act 28 of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Power Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ANTHONY GEORGE DAGA, late of Bombay, Gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 16th day of November 1872, the Probate of whose Will was on the 16th day of July 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Leopoldina de Ga the Widow and Executrix of the said deceased) are hereby required, on or before the 25th day of November 1873, to send to the said Leopoldina de Ga, the Executrix, or to the Undersigned, as her Attorneys, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Executrix will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Estate, having regard only to the Claims of which she shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executrix.—Dated this 16th day of October 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Proctors for Leopoldina de Ga,
Wilson and Executrix of the above-named deceased.

NOTICES.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

J. NEUBERG.

MR. NEUBERG begs to inform his Constituents, and the Public in general, that he has from THIS DATE, taken UP his PERMANENT Residence in Bombay, for the SALE of the well-known TABLE LINEN, &c., &c., manufactured at the German Mission Weaving Establishment, Mangalore, which he is empowered to offer at the undermentioned rates:—

FOR CASH ONLY.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.	DIAMOND PATTERN.
6 ft. by 6 each ..Rs. 4 14	6¼ ft. by 6¼ each ..Rs. 4 8
6 ft. by 7 " " .. 5 8	6 ft. by 7 " " .. 4 10
7 ft. by 9 " " .. 8 8	6½ ft. by 8 " " .. 5 12
8¼ ft. by 8¼ " " .. 9 0	6 ft. by 9 " " .. 5 4
8 ft. by 12 " " .. 12 8	7½ ft. by 7½ " " .. 5 8
8¼ ft. by 15 " " .. 17 0	7½ ft. by 12 " " .. 9 0

TABLE NAPKINS.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 8 | 20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 3 4
24 in. by 24 " " .. 6 0 | 24 in. by 24 " " .. 4 12

TOWELS.

32 inch by 32 per dozen .....Rs. 9 0
32 " by 54 " " .. 12 8

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS.
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.
&c. &c. &c.

J. NEUBERG,
AGENT.

Bombay, 18th September 1873.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation:—

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets	Per lb. 1 4	1 2
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	" 2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	" 2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	" 2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	" 2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, declares of The Family Herald that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials.

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the Family Herald. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a [illegible] which [illegible] merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

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REVELATIONS of QUACKS and QUACKERY, by DETECTOR.

Reprinted from the *Medical Circular*.

"This Pamphlet constitutes a regular Quack Directory, by consulting which every young man may know where he may go if he wishes to get plundered and destroyed." "Buy, therefore, 'Revelations of Quacks and Quackery,' by Detector."—*Punch*.

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HOTELS.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL, BY DORABJEE SORABJEE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.

Accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen afforded on moderate terms.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL IS OPEN.—Mr. DeSOUZA, the first settler of this range, will be prepared to receive Visitors on moderate charges, and promises to give his Patrons satisfaction.

The Clarendon is delightfully situated and lies opposite to the Water Fund, and is central to all the Points, with beautiful view and river breeze.

There are detached Bungalows for Families.

Mr. DeSOUZA has many BUNGALOWS to LET.

Bungalows taken care of at Rs. 30 a year each.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and near to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0			Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overland do	27 0			Sheets, per pair	9 8
Warm do	35 0	Sleeping Suits, each ...	6 8 to 17 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Portmanteaus	12 8 to 24 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 20 0	Travelling do	2 0	Mand-, from	15 0
		Rug Straps	2 0	Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Pyjamas	23 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Oxford Shirts	16 8	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Warm Gloves	2 4
White do	30 0	Pepper Collars, doz.	0 14	Do. Mitts	1 12
Best Shrunk Flannel do	22 8	Linen do. do.	6 0	Do. Mufflers	2 0
		Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5 0	Pin Searfs, from	1 0
Silk and Wool	52 0	Cotton Socks 3o.	9 8	Sailor's Knot	1 12
Under Vests, from	14 0	Warm do. do.	10 8	Travelling Caps	3 8
Do. Pants	26 0	Bathing Drawers, each ..	2 0	Travelling Hats	3 8
		Soiled Linen Bags	4 12		

Sponge Bags 2 0
Sponges, Bath 3 8
Blankets, each 11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Maud-, from 15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from 6 8
Umbrellas with Cover ... 9 0
Warm Gloves 2 4
Do. Mitts 1 12
Do. Mufflers 2 0
Pin Searfs, from 1 0
Sailor's Knot 1 12
Travelling Caps 3 8
Travelling Hats 3 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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EASTON'S SYRUP

OF

THE PHOSPHATES, IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.

A valuable Tonic in all cases of debility, boils, poverty of the blood, and nervousness; by its regular use the appetite is revived, digestion of food increased, and physical strength restored.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-12.

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OR

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES, IRON, LIME, SODA, AND POTASH.

An excellent and very agreeable medicine, it is highly beneficial for growing children, for adults suffering from weakness caused by fever or other illness, and is extensively prescribed by the medical profession for persons of delicate constitution.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

NOTICES.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!

MESSRS. BADHAM, AND COMPANY HAVE RECEIVED, A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF FRENCH KID GLOVES, IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.

LADIES'	Rs. 2 NETT.
GENTS'	" 2-4 "
GENTS' Dogskin Driving Gloves	" 2-8 "

BADHAM AND COMPANY, 23, RAMPART ROW.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

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BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, Southern India, and Ceylon, are always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayon. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, (BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA, THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB, THE MAHARAJAHS OF JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs. 20	to Rs.	130
GOLD WATCHES	" 50	to	3,000
CLOCKS	" 15

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH OCTOBER.

EXCHANGE in sterling is somewhat lower for short dated, and demand Bank Bills, the telegram of yesterday's date from London quoting the Bank of England rate of discount having been raised to 6 per cent. being the primary cause, and in addition the small amount of Commercial Bills offering tending to the same result, the rate for six months' Bills being at the same time affected 1/16th higher.

In Government Securities there is a little better feeling, and more inclination for business at the price we quote.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 27/32d. to 1d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 15/16d. to 31/32d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 1/16d. to 1/32d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 3/32d. to 17/32d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 1/4d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99 11/16.
Do demand	100 3/16 to ¼
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½
Four½ half per cents.	106 3/8
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Publi Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	118.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do. to 2 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9 0
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-14
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

To-day's home telegrams have caused a quieter feeling, although rates by steamer are maintained.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	

Overland Steamers—

London	£3 0s. 0d.
Venice	£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste	£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool	£3.
Havre Cotton	£3.
Liverpool via Wheat	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Suez Canal Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Cotton	£2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d
China Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH OCTOBER.

Market for Colaba and other Land and Spinning shares closed firm. Press shares dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	4 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.c.	Do of Bombay New	775
1,000	500	10s	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	355
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	3 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	122
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21½-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	229
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19-2/1	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 62	Colaba Land Co.	1,355
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	106
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	915
6,000	1, 0	all	12p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2, .
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,220
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	40
2,500	2,000	all	30p.s	Dharamsey Spinning	1,710
150	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2, .5
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,150
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,340
900	1,000	a	102p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,240
800	2,500	all	150p.s.	Oriental	3,400
800	2,500	400	100p.s.	Royal	1,950
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,375

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	500	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	80 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation	
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE Market remains steady, and prices show no change at all. A larger business has, however, taken place yesterday than we have had to report for some days back, the total number of packages which have changed hands amounting to about 300. But some of the sales have not come to our notice up to the time of writing, being entirely of a private character. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday:—

1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs. Rs. 5 12 0
700	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,, 4 11 0
2,000	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs. ,, 5 10 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 36 yds. 6 lbs. ,, 4 2 6
1,500	,,	,, Mada'lams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. ,, 2 2 6

COTTON.

The public telegrams of the 14th report the Liverpool market as closing heavy, with Surats dull and heavy, and the London market dull. There is, however, no change in our Indian sorts, and Fair Dhollerah still continues to be quoted at 6¼d. per lb. Sales amount only to 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, and of which 2,000 were on account of speculation and for exports. The receipts on the day at Liverpool sum up to 9,000 bales, and those at U. S. ports to 17,000. Mid. Uplands are quoted at 17½ cents. The Manchester market is reported dull and prices have in consequence given way 1½d. per piece: 7 lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings are quoted at 7s. 9d., and 8¼ lbs. at 9s. 3d. per piece. A withdrawal from the Bank of England of £63,000 for United States is reported, and the Bank's rate of discount is stated to be 6 per cent., being a rise of 1 per cent. The cotton market here has shown some signs of weakness, but our previous day's quotations remain quite unaltered.

The following are our closing quotations:—

Oomrawuttee	Rs. 193 to Rs. 196
Akote	,, 198 to ,, 2 0
Broach, M. G	,, 200 to ,, 208
Hingunghat	,, 215 to ,, 217
Dholleras & Bhownagger	,, 193 to ,, 195
Sawgimeer	,, 202 to ,, 204
Comptas & Vingorla	,, 182 to ,, 185

The undermentioned purchases have taken place yesterday:—

90	candies	Bhownuggur	Rs. 194 to 196½
25	,,	,,	,, 195
50	,,	Karanja	,, 194
25	,,	Khandesh	,, 189
50	,,	,,	,, 185
75	,,	Verawul	,, 174 to 175

METALS.

500 cwt. Copper Braziers at Rs. 87½ per cwt.

YARNS.

30,000 lbs. Mule No. 40's at 10 13/16 as. per lb.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 11th October 1873.

Open 411¾ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	58,864 0 0
Merchandize	39,599 0 0
Earth Trains	.....
Electric Telegraph	546 0 0
Total Rs.	99,009 0 0

Corresponding week in October 1872.

Open 389¾ Miles.

Coaching	32,927 0 0
Merchandize	8,304 0 0
Earth Trains	.....
Electric Telegraph	638 0 0
Total Rs.	41,869 0 0
Increase Rs.	57,140 0 0

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Melville	Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
11	Nevada	Lunt	Boston, June 15.
	Ben Nevis	Ogilvie	Melbourne, August 14.
	Fazel Carrim	Nacoda	Muscat, September 4.
	Himalaya (s)	Heasman	Moulmein, October 2.
	Shelomith	Nacoda	Jeddah, August 3.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
11	Venetia (s)	.....	Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Timor, s, 1 case enamelled hide, Mahomedally Lookmanjee; 2 cases tobacco, and 8 cases chee se, Souza Mouteiro & Co.; 4 casks plaster of Paris, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co.; 1 case sherry, 1 case corks, and 1 case champagne, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.; 15 cases varnish, J. M. Moolla; 1 case whips and 1 case toys, Jamsetjee & Co.; 2 cases musical instruments, Nowrojee Bomanjee & Co.

Travancore, s, 1 case cheese, 2 cases bacon, and 5 cases oilmanstores, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons; 6 cases twine, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co.; 21 packages hardware, Tyebjee Adamjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore, s, 600 bags linseed, Samjee Verjee; 97 cwt. horns, Laduckbhoy Dattoo; 53 bags myrabollams, Goculdass Hurjeewun.

Cathay, 27 bales wool, Dhurumsey Pursotum; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Nuthoo; 250 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 141 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayall.

Boadicea, s, 590 bags wheat, Ramjee Nagjee; 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Hurrichund; 100 bales cotton, Tricumjee Mooljee & Co.; 185 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.; 54 bales cotton, Khetsee Poonja; 57 bales cotton, Lilladhur Mooljee; 110 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama & Co.; 107 bags wheat, Merwanjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay, s, 5 cases shawls, Tooleram Munoredass; 11 bundles E teeth, Goolamhusson Currimbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay, s, 27 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Rustomjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Cathay, s, 2 bundles E teeth, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 150 cwts. sandalwood, Rabimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 98 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Lewis, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from Simla.

DEPARTURE—OCTOBER 15.

Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kattywar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 11.)

MEDICAL.

The Medical charge of the Dispensary Jail, and Civil Station at Mercara in Coorg to which Surgeon F R V Ayles, of the 8th Regiment, Madras N I, has been appointed is to be undertaken by him in addition to his other duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Depy Comr of the Oomrawuttee District in East Berar, to be a Marriage Registrar under Act XV of 1872.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Lieut A McCally, Probationary Asst Supt, Mysore Revenue Survey, is confirmed in the grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 11th August 1873.

Maj H H Godwin-Austen, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, having availed himself of furlough to Europe, the following promotions are made in the Topographical Branch of the Survey Department:—

Capt R V Riddell, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade, vice Maj Godwin-Austen.

Mr F B Girdlestone, Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, is permanently appointed to that grade.

Capt W F Badgley, Asst Supt, 1st grade, to continue to officiate as a Depy Supt, 3rd grade, vice Capt Riddell, promoted.

Lieut T H Holditch, R E, Asst Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as a Depy Supt, 3rd grade.

Lieut R G Woodthorpe, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, vice Capt Badgley, promoted.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr J M Lel-human as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr W A C Hardie as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize Mr H Barckhausen as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon.

Subject to the confirmation of H M Govt, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr H Barckhausen as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon.

With reference to Notification No 376 P, dated the 25th March last, H M's Govt has confirmed the recognition by the Govt of India of Mr Charles Buchanan Forbes as Acting Consul for Siam, at Bombay.

GENERAL.

Asst Surg J Robb, M B, of the Bombay Medical Department, to be Civil Surgeon at Zanzibar, vice Dr Kirk, recently appointed Political Agent.

The officiating promotions in the Central India Horse, published in Notification No 1089 G, dated the 8th May last, will take effect from the 3rd instead of the 4th April 1873, as therein stated.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E S Byrne resumed charge of the office of Depy Acct Genl Punjab, forenoon, 6th October 1873.

From the 4th October 1873 Mr F deH Larpent ceased to officiate in class II of the Financial Department.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be added as Section 2 A of the Civil Leave Code:—

If an absentee makes over charge of his office before noon, his leave begins on and includes that date, otherwise it begins on the following day.

But if the absence of the absentee does not involve the deputation of any officer from another station; or any formal transfer of charge in the way of taking over money, or the like, then the Local Government may, by a special order, permit the absentee to leave his station at the close of the last day on which the office is open for business before his leave begins. In such case the several transfers of charge dependent upon the departure of the absentee shall take effect from the close of the last working day as aforesaid. But the leave of the absentee and the re-arrangement of allowances, if any, depending upon his departure, shall begin from and include the first day thereafter on which the office is open for business.

[Note—This section applies to leave granted under any of the supplements to this Code.]

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be added as Rule 8 to Section 31 of the Civil Pension Code:—

An officer who is paid from a local fund may, on first appointment, with the permission of the Local Government, and upon production of a medical certificate under Section 49, Rule 2, subscribe for a pension or gratuity under this section.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt L A Gregson, Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, to be an Asst Qrmr Genl, vice Lieut-Col M Hunter, whose term of staff service in that grade will expire on the 12th October 1873.

Capt J M Trotter, of the Genl List, Infantry, Offg Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, to be a Dep Asst Qrmr Genl on the establishment, vice Capt L A Gregson.

The services of Surg J Robb, M B, of the Bombay Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The following extract from a list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty, and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt E Temple, Capt A W R Becher, Capt J R Martt, Capt W P Tomkins, R E, Lieut G deC Morton, Surg-Maj A D Campbell, Surg-Maj S C Townsend, Surg-Maj R Mantell, and Surg-Major T T Sherlock.

GRANTS AND EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Maj W C Mitchel, 6 months, and Surg-Maj E Taylor, 4 months, on sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut-Col Henry John Tempier, of the B I S C,—For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Maj-Newton Barton, of the B I S C, Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of N I,—For 1 year and 7 days, under the Regulations of 1868.

Capt (Bt Lieut-Col) Herbert George Deedes, of the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, Asst Adjt Genl, Rawul Pindee Division,—For 6 months, under the Regulations of 1854.

Capt Talbot Bradford Middleton Glascock, of the B I S C, Adjt 17th Bengal Cavalry,—For 18 months, under the Regulation of 1868.

Capt Linley Blathwayt, of the B I S C, Asst Comr, Bengal,—For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieut William Gordon Ross, of the R. E., Ex Engr, 3rd grade Dept P W, N W Provinces,—For 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868 embarking on or after the 15th October 1873.

The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 170, dated the 26th Aug 1873, are published for general information:—

The following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date 1st April 1873, viz:—

David Wilkie, M B, William Edward Battersby, M B, Alfred John Wall, M B, Robert Moodie, M B, Francis Joseph Twohy, M D, William Edward Bensall Moynan, M D, Denis Peter Macdonald, M D, Oswald Baker, Henry Mallins, M B, Frederick William Wrigh M D.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 13th October 1873.

At the recommendation of the Depy Surg Genl B T and with the concurrence of the Depy Surg Genl I M D, the Civil Surgeon at Sattara will afford Medical aid to the few men and families of the 1-2nd Queen's who will be left behind at that station during the absence at the Camp of Exercise, of the Detachment 1-2nd Regiment.

The Major General Commanding desires to draw the particular attention of officers Commanding stations, Regiments, and detachments to the provisions of G O C No. 406, of the 2nd July last and he requests that they may be carefully attended to during the Drill season commencing on the 15th instant.

The regiments of para 6 and 12 to 19 are to be specially observed, and the reconnoisance Reports are to be forwarded to the Asst Qr Mr Genl P D A on the 1st of each month.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Maj G I. Mignon General duty Poona, is appointed to command the Poona Rest House during the ensuing Trooping season.

With reference to Quarter Master General's Circular No 17-14-4335 of 13th September last regarding Annual Reliefs, the two companies 13th Regiment N I will march from Ahmednuggur on Sholapore on the 25th instant, under detailed instructions from Assistant Quarter Master General P D A.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave.

Staff Corps—Lieut-Col Henderson, for 30 days from the 17th Oct 1873, privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd October 1873.

The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

65th Regt—Paymaster (Hony Capt) Alexander Baird, from the 76th Regt, to be Paymaster, vice Thompson, who exchanges subject to approval by her Majesty Dated 27th September 1873.

76th Regt—Paymaster (Hony Maj) John Thompson, from the 65th Regt, to be Paymaster vice Baird, who exchanges subject to approval by Her Majesty Dated 27th September 1873.

98th Regiment—Lieut Thomas Moore Lane Lawder to be Adjt, vice Dunlop, resigned, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Marshal Commanding in Chief Dated 22nd September 1873.

41st N I—Capt J E Waller, Genl List, Infantry, to officiate as Qrmr, vice Young, and during the period Captain Tregear may officiate as 2nd in Command Dated 27th September 1873.

Dalhousie Depot—Capt J F stephens, 30th Regt, to be Station Staff officer, vice Taylor Dated 27th September 1873.

The local rank of Surgeon Major is assigned to the undermentioned officers, with effect from the Dates specified opposite to their names:—

Medical Department, British Service.

Surg E Wilkes, 21st Hussars, 1st Decr 1870, Surg J Greig, M B, Royal Artillery, 14th Decr 1870, Surg K J Parr, Royal Artillery 1st March 1871, Surg C E Smith, M D, 11th Hussars, 29th April, 1871, Surg C W Watling, M D, 40th Regiment, 25th Apr' 1871 Surg O Codrington, Secy to the Surg, Gen Bombay Army, 13th June 1871, Surg H Lamb, in charge Mount Aboo Sanitarium, 1st October 1872, Surg C H Harvey, M D 3rd Hussars, 1st March 1873

The leave granted to Capt A A Dick, Commandant 11th Bengal Cavalry, in G O C C 16th August 1873, p. 330, will be held to have effect from the 19th July, instead of the date therein mentioned.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 21	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ... Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	8 8	8 0
	7 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

					7 P.M.
Monday	Oct.	20	Monday	Dec.	1
,,	,,	27	,,	,,	8
,,	Nov.	3	,,	,,	15
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	22
,,	,,	17	,,	,,	29
,,	,,	24	,,		

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

					4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct.	21	Tuesday	Dec.	16
,,	Nov.	4	,,	Jan.	13
,,	,,	18	,,		
,,	Dec.	2			

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year:—

Saturday	Oct.	18	Saturday	Dec. 13
,,	Nov.	15	,,	

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below:—

Regular dates.			*Supplemental dates.*		
Monday	Oct.	27	Monday	Nov.	3
,,	Nov.	24	,,	Dec.	1
,,	Dec.	22	,,	,,	29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

17th	Oct. 1873.	14th	Nov. 1873.	18th	Dec. 1873.
20th	,, ,,	17th	,, ,,	12th	,, ,,
*24th	,, ,,	*21st	,, ,,	15th	,, ,,
27th	,, ,,	24th	,, ,,	*19th	,, ,,
31st	,, ,,	28th	,, ,,	22nd	,, ,,
3rd	Nov. ,,	1st	Dec. ,,	26th	,, ,,
*7th	,, ,,	*5th	,, ,,	29th	,, ,,
10th	,, ,,				

*Persian Gulf steamers.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under:—

Monday ..... Oct. 27 Monday ..... Nov. 24

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, (i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratta Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M., and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah, 1 anna; 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding 4 ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce &c. via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GREEN—October 12th, at Surat, the wife of Lieut. Col. E. A. Green, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GIFFORD—October 10th, at Landour, the wife of Captain Herbert H. F. Gifford, 13th Hussars, of a son.

LONGLEY—October 11th, at Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of E. F. Longley, of a son.

PEW—October 8th, at Deegah, the wife J. G. Pew, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WOODWARD—DERRICK—October 8th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Bromehead, J. V. Woodward, to Maidie, eldest

BOMBAY.

FIRE.—On Tuesday a fire broke out at Coomarwada, by which a jowlee hut was destroyed.

AHMEDABAD SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The *Ahmedabad Samachar* states that the Small Cause Court of that place is to be abolished.

ASSAULT.—A man named Withul Sudasew was yesterday fined seven rupees by Mr. Nana Morojee, for assaulting a woman named Jankee.

CHIEF OF WUDWAN.—The young Chief of Wudwan, who had been to Nassick on a pilgrimage, returned to Bombay last week, and left for his native country yesterday morning by the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

THE WESTERN INDIA ASSOCIATION.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* complains that the Western India Association which has been started for the last seven months, has not up to this time done a single act of public importance.

EDUCATIONAL.—A native paper states that Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector N. D., who has obtained three months' leave, has recommended Mr. Forrest, head master of the Surat High School, to act for him during his absence.

THE PROPERTY OF THE BEGUM OF SURAT.—A Surat correspondent of a Gujarathee daily states that the property of the late Begum of Surat, which is at present in charge of the Collector of Surat, is to be made over to one Meerjee Moodin.

THE LATE MR. VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.—At Malabar Hill yesterday thousands of Brahmins were assembled to whom *Durana* was distributed in commemoration of the eleventh day of the deceased, in accordance with the injunction of the Hindoo Shastras.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a Mahomedan named Shaik Mahomed Imaum, an old offender, was convicted of stealing a piece of cloth belonging to Mr. Edward Fernandes, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Janoo Rahimtools was charged with stealing 116 lbs. of ice, &c., belonging to the Tudor Ice Co. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A VAGRANT.—Arthur Manley, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house.

SATTARA HIGH SCHOOL.—A Marathi paper observes that in the Sattara High School the number of students has considerably fallen off in the last six months. When the present head master took charge of the school here were about 275 boys; while there are now only 175. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is drawn to the fact.

OUR LEGISLATORS.—A Marathi paper, the *Loca Kalyanecha*, critically observes that there is a necessity for making a law to restrain our legislators. While the people are already suffering from over-legislation and over-taxation, our legislators are forcing more laws on them. The speed with which this new legislation is going on, says the writer, is greater than that even of our railways.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March	Fairy Bell	
Quadrille	Le Roi Renne	Bressant.
Overture	Cenerentola	Rossini.
Valse	Rrinervangan Peterhof	Gung'l.
Selection	Faust	Godfrey.
Galop	Snezzing	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGESHIP AT BROACH.—The following persons are stated to be candidates for the Subordinate judgeship at Broach :—Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Mussaney, Subordinate Judge of Waghra; Mr. Temooljee Hormusjee, Subordinate Judge of Jamboosar; Mr. Shewlal Nuthoobhoy, Subordinate Judge of Unkleshwar; and Mr. Burjorjee Eduljee Mody. The mofussil papers strongly recommend Mr. Mody for the post.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—A Borah named Mahomedally Moosabhoy was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Reardon, head foreman of the G. I. P. Railway, with having the care of goods brought on the premises of the railway, for the purpose of being carried in such railway, and on demand wilfully giving a false account of the same to a servant of the Company. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the defendant and fined him ten rupees.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.—The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Melvill were engaged all day yesterday in hearing the Advocate-General show cause against the rule granted by their Lordships in this matter on Wednesday last. At the conclusion of the Advocate-General's argument their Lordships directed the removal of the criminal proceedings to the original side of the High Court, on the ground that such transferral was necessary in order to empower them to postpone the trial until after the disposal of the civil suit filed by Roopaliba (widow of the late Thakore) against the Secretary of State. The Court directed Raisingjee to be made a party to the civil suit, the plaintiffs to proceed with their case within a fortnight of the filing of the written statement, in the event of their coming in to defend, or such time as might be appointed by the Court. Mr. Starling and Mr. Macpherson with Mr. Wassodeo Juggonath appeared for the petitioners.

THE DEFAMATION CASES.—Yesterday Mr. Lynch (Dallas and Lynch) appeared before the Senior Magistrate on behalf of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee, proprietor and editor of the *Parsee Punch*, and applied that the charge of defamation preferred by his client against Mr. Kaikhushro N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar* and others, as well as a similar charge preferred against his client by Mr. Kaikhushro, be heard before the same magistrate. Mr. Connon said that if Mr. Nana Morojee gave his consent he would hear the other case as well. Mr. Lynch then made a similar application to Mr. Nana, who said that he would consult on the subject with the Senior Magistrate, and let him know in the course of the day the magistrate who would take up the cases and the day on which they would be called for hearing. Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, who represented the editor of the *Rast Goftar* and others, said that he had intended to make a similar application to his Worship.

THE judgment in the libel case against the proprietor and publisher of the *Poona Observer* was given on Monday last by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, who made a decree for damages of one rupee in favour of Mr. Sorabjee Jehangier, proprietor of the *Deccan Herald* newspaper.—*Deccan Herald.*

WE are sorry to hear that in the course of one of the races at Dehra Dhoon last week, Major Probyn's horse Middy fell and was so severely injured as to necessitate its being shot. Accidents also happened to jockies at the same races. W. Brewtey had a spill which, though not preventing his riding, shook him very much, and Fineb, we also hear, met with a more serious mishap.—*Id.*

THOUGH there are no less than four detachments, each under an European officer, out after the 15 daring thieves who recently made such sport of the well-organized and gallant Gondul Police as to denude them of their very clothes, we learn the fellows are still at large, and are likely to be so as long as they care to remain so. It is rumoured that they have quietly returned to their *gher*, leaving their energetic and would-be captors to take care of the barren hills in the vicinity of the Burda Chokee !—*Id.*

PARELL. ACCIDENT FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions have been received :—

H. M. Steam Factory	Rs. 65
G. S. Lynch, Esq.	„ 50

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for coast and Carwar with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		OCTOBER		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.	
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.	
8 32 m	3 0		1 17 m	2 6	
9 20 a	1 5	Thursday 16	2 55 a	1 9	
9 12 m	3 7	Friday 17	2 36 m	2 9	
10 26 a	2 7		3 36 a	3 3	
9 49 m	4 0	Saturday 18	3 26 m	3 2	
10 15 a	3 7		4 5 a	4 0	
10 38 m	4 6	Sunday 19	4 14 m	3 8	
10 45 a	4 7		4 33 a	4 11	
10 45 m	4 9	Monday..... 20	4 44 m	4 3	
11 15 a	5 3		4 59 a	5 7	
11 12 m	4 11	Tuesday..... 21	5 16 m	4 3	
11 46 a	5 11		5 24 a	6 4	
11 38 m	4 11	Wednesday ... 22	5 47 m	4 0	
			5 51 a	6 11	

Moon—New, 21st, 3h. 46m. P.M.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SALT BILL DISCUSSION CONTINUED.)

SECTION XXXVII.—

The Hon. Mr. Narayen called the attention of the Council to the objections raised against this section by the petitioners. He was of opinion that the Lands Acquisition Act ought alone to be applied to salt works which the Governor in Council might see fit to suppress summarily, otherwise the matter should be a simple question of settlement between an owner and the Collector of Salt Revenue. He objected strongly to the part of the section which stated that the owner of a suppressed salt-work would be paid as compensation the market value of such work, "if sold free of all incumbrances, deducting the value of any of the land and of any buildings thereon which are capable of being applied to any other purpose than the manufacture of salt."

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—If Government wish to put this section in force it will be only to protect the public revenue and for no other purpose. That being the case, the public revenue ought to pay a reasonable price for the advantage it would be gaining under the section. The Government of India has already passed an Act to enable Governments to acquire property for public purposes. This ought to be sufficient, and as I cannot see the good of the section as it now stands, I beg to move that section 37 be omitted, and these words substituted—"The Governor in Council may purchase any salt-work in the Presidency of Bombay under Act X. of 1870," or any other Act which may be passed hereafter for the object of acquiring land for public purposes.

The Hon. Col. Anderson approved of the section as it stood, and thought that as Government did not want the land or buildings of suppressed salt-works, these being of no use whatever to Government, that part of the section deducting the value of such lands and buildings from the compensation to be given to an owner was only just.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass—I must disagree with the hon. member. Government has allowed salt-work proprietors to invest their money in that description of property, and if it wishes, for the sake of public revenue, to suppress a salt work, I repeat that it is only fair that public revenue should pay the owner in full, and Government may then do with the land and buildings what it pleases. If a person has invested his money in salt-pans doubtless he never intended to grow rice, and I do not think he should be compelled to do so by this section, for when his salt-pans are suppressed the land will be as useless to him as it would be to Government. If he chooses to come to any arrangement regarding his lands and buildings, good and well; but he should not be compelled by this section.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—No hardship will be done to an owner. He originally cultivated rice upon his lands before he commenced to manufacture salt. Government says that it does not wish him to manufacture salt upon the land any longer, and he simply reverts then to his former occupation.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—In many instances these lands never were paddy lands.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—This section will prevent Government paying a fancy price for lands and buildings which can be of no use to it.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—And they very probably will be of no value to an owner after his salt manufacture has been suppressed.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I think that the hon. members who oppose the section are fighting for a shadow, because if, as they say, the land will be of no value to an owner after his salt-work has been suppressed, then nothing will be deducted from the amount of compensation which is to be given to him.

His Excellency the President—I can only say that when this Bill was under preparation the greatest possible pains was taken in considering this clause, especially as to the amount of compensation which should be given to owners whose salt-works may be suppressed. It is but just to the Hon. Mr. Rogers to mention that he concurred with the opinion expressed in the Government of India's letter to me, that the provisions of the Lands Acquisition Act are all that are necessary for the purposes of this Act. I confess that to me the section presents an extremely difficult appearance. It says that the Governor in Council is to suppress any salt-work on payment as compensation of the market value of such work. I have not the slightest idea in what manner, either under this Act or under the Lands Acquisition Act, the market value of such a salt-work is to be fixed. Its value to an owner may be considerable, considering the facilities which it affords for smuggling and the profits he may have gained from smuggling. How then can you tell the market value? If an owner will say how much he succeeds in smuggling annually, we may get at the approximate value of the salt-work to the owner, but as he is not likely to do so, it is difficult to see what effect the use of the phrase "market value" will have.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Not only do you deduct the value of the land, but you deduct also the "value of any buildings thereon which are capable of being applied to any other purpose than the manufacture of salt." These buildings, as well as the land, will be practically of no use to the owner of a suppressed salt-work. It may be urged that the lands will be of some value to the owner, because he may grow paddy, but why compel him to do so, if he says, "I do not wish to cultivate rice—you have suppressed my salt-work, and you may have the lands now"?

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I was a proprietor of a salt-pan for fifteen years, and if during that time it had been attempted to make me produce rice instead of manufacturing salt I would certainly have objected.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I agree that the substitution of the Lands Acquisition Act for this section would be advisable. By doing so, no injustice would be done to Government because the adjudging court would not take into its consideration any unlawful value which a property may have acquired through smuggling.

His Excellency the President—I may mention that there was a proposal made, when this Bill was first under consideration, that Government should on suppressing a salt-work pay the owner a sum equivalent to twenty years' ascertained profits of the work.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said there would be great practical difficulties in adopting such a course. Salt books in connection with each salt-work had not been kept for so long a period back as twenty years.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy said it would be easy to give an owner twenty times the annual profits of the average of the last three years of the existence of the salt-work.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell remarked that as it was imperial revenue that was concerned, and the Supreme Government desired the introduction of the Land Acquisition Act, the Council might very well agree to the Supreme Government's suggestion.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said he would vote for the introduction of the Lands Acquisition Act.

After some further consideration,

Mr. Nugent made a number of alterations upon the section, and submitted them to the consideration of the Council. As amended the section read thus—"The Governor in Council may, at his discretion, with a view to the summary suppression of any salt-work within the Presidency of Bombay, direct the acquisition of such salt-work under the provisions of Act X. of 1870, or other law in force for the time being, for the acquisition of land for public purposes. Nothing contained in this section shall affect the powers vested," &c.

The Council agreed to the section as amended, and it was passed.

Sections XXXVIII. and XXXIX. were struck out, being unnecessary in consequence of the alterations which were adopted in section XXXVII.

Section XL.—

His Excellency the President said this section was objected to by Mr. Abdool Gufur Wulud Mynodeen and his 294 co-signatories, who said, "Your Excellency's petitioners cannot do better than refer your Excellency to the evidence given by Lord Lawrence before the Finance Committee in England on the subject of the salt revenue. Already there are men in the interior who on account of the high price of salt there are extremely economical in its use, and consequently subject to various diseases. Your Excellency's petitioners therefore earnestly pray this provision be omitted from the Bill."

The section was agreed to.

Section XLI.—

His Excellency the President mentioned that several persons wished the rules to be published in the Act, but it would be impossible to do so, as Tanna, Guzerat, and parts of the Concan had different customs, which would require to be governed by special rules.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas suggested that the best plan to adopt would be to draft rules first and then submit them to the consideration of the persons interested.

His Excellency the President remarked that that could be done without stating it in the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas thought that fees should not be levied on licences, because the object of the Bill is to prevent the smuggling of salt and not to increase the salt revenue, and therefore he proposed that the words "and may levy fees on such licences" of the section should be struck out.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell concurred.

After some conversation the words "and may levy fees on such licences" were struck out from lines 8 and 9.

The section as amended was agreed to.

(To be continued.)

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a regular fortnightly sitting of the Court.

RE SARRABANE, WIDOW.

Mr. Budroodin for the insolvent applied for an interim order. There was no opposition, and the Commissioner granted an interim order for three months.

RE RAGHOWJEE.

Mr. B. M. Waglé applied for an adjournment for four months on the ground that the insolvent had gone to the mofussil to fetch his books of the branch firm at Cawnpore, Jubbulpore, and other places. No notice of the application had been given to the Official Assignee; and the matter was ordered to stand over until after the vacation.

RE CASSUM SOMJEE.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. He was at a former sitting opposed by the official liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association on the ground that he had assaulted a Sheriff's bailiff while in the execution of his duty. That was six weeks ago, during which period insolvent had been in jail; and the opposition was now withdrawn.

The Commissioner said he felt then that the proceedings had been rather vindictive towards the insolvent; but following precedent, his Lordship was bound to adjourn the matter. An interim order was now granted the insolvent for three months.

RE MOOLCHUND NUTHOO.

Mr. Kassinath for the insolvent applied for an interim order, to which there was no opposition. No notice, however, had been served in time upon the opposing creditor, and the application was therefore rejected. Insolvent was sent back to jail.

RE KESSOWRAM BAPOOJEE.

Mr. Budroodin for the insolvent renewed an application for an interim order which he had made at the last sitting of the Court. Mr. Macfarlane, solicitor, the opposing creditor, had filed no affidavit of claim; and the learned counsel submitted he had no locus standi and could not be heard.

The Commissioner decided that the opposing creditor could not be heard according to rule 16. The application was granted, with leave to the insolvent to amend the schedule.

RE RAMJEE ASSAR AND NURSEY NARAYEN.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, for an opposing creditor, moved to make absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship last month, which called upon the insolvents to show cause why all their books should not be deposited with the Official Assignee within a week, with an affidavit stating that the Court's order had been carried out. All the books had not deposited, and as insolvents had made no affidavit as directed, they were in contempt and could not be heard.

One of the insolvents appeared in person and stated he had deposited all the books within his reach. Some books up-country had been seized by a creditor, and a partner in another place refused to give up other books that were with him, saying he was not insolvent and would not join in the petition.

The Commissioner made the rule *nisi* absolute, with leave to the insolvent to make an affidavit at the sitting of the Court after the vacation (19th November), otherwise the Court would dismiss the petition or take such other steps as might appear proper.

RE LUXMON RUGHOONATHJEE.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The Commissioner granted an interim order in respect of the creditors who had been served with notices, with leave to move next Court day as to one creditor who had not been served.

RE TOOLSEEDAS MUDDONJEE.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, for insolvent, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition, and an interim order for three months was granted.

RE HURGOVIND PURSHOTUM.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, on behalf of the insolvent, made a similar application. An interim order for four months was granted.

RE BENJAMIN DUGGAN.

Mr. Lang appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. Thomas Counsell, one of the executors of Sarah Dyson, had filed an opposition on the grounds that insolvent had been living beyond his means; of reckless, improper, and unlawful expenditure; and of wilful loss in employment. Mr. Counsell appeared in person to oppose the discharge. Insolvent had not described himself by his full name, which is Alfred Benjamin Duggan; and had been living in adultery with a European woman at Poona. Mr. Counsell offered to produce a number of letters to prove the adultery, but they were declared inadmissible, on the ground that there was no one to prove the signatures.

The Commissioner said the petition did not describe insolvent by all his names, and therefore the petition was dismissed.

Mr. Lang applied for leave to file a fresh petition, which was refused.

DISCHARGE.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents whose names and liabilities were as follow :—Heera Swar, a fisherman, Rs. 859. Nana Gunoba, a carpenter, Rs. 2,348. Jan Mahomed Jewa, a petty merchant, Rs. 1,117. Syed Cassum Futteh Mahomed, a tavern-keeper, Rs. 1,155. Succaram Ramjee, a writer, Rs. 1,070. Hakim Bawkerally Mahomed Bawkerally, a native doctor, Rs. 10,080. Cowasjee Ookerjee, a servant, Rs. 5,149. Hurgovind Hurjee, a broker, Rs. 6,388. James Lord, a writer, Rs. 669. Alexander Elias Lobes, a Government Telegraph signaller. Gunputrao Mulhar, a contractor, Rs. 33,297.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday afternoon at the offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, Fort. The Hon. J. K. Bythell presided. The annual report of the committee submitted to the meeting was as follows :—

Your Committee have now the honour to report to the Members of the Chamber on the principal topics which have engaged their attention during the official year just closed.

THE PORT TRUST ACT.

At the annual meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 8th October 1872, a Special Committee was appointed to consider the provisions of the Port Trust Bill, which had just then been laid before the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and to submit on as early a date as possible, a Report embodying their opinion as to the representation that should be made by the Chamber to His Excellency in Council on the subject of the same.

The Special Committee, after a careful examination of the various clauses of the Bill, submitted their report to the Members of the Chamber at a Special General Meeting held on the 8th November. The report—with a clause added, to the effect, "that it be recommended that a section be introduced into the Bill empowering the Port Trust to take the landing and shipping dues of cargo"—was adopted and printed with the various alterations suggested in the Bill, and in due course laid before His Excellency the Governor for his favourable consideration, and with a request that the report, with its suggestions, be submitted to his Council for making Laws and Regulations.

When the Chamber accepted the report of the Special Committee, it did so on the understanding, that, what that Committee pointed out as "a grave omission in the Bill" namely, "the want of any provision for the furnishing by the Supreme Government, free of interest, of the capital required to complete the Docks and other necessary works to make the Trust productive," should be supplied by a clause being inserted in the Bill to the foregoing effect, or a guarantee given by the Government of India that the money (understood to be nothing short of a million sterling) should be supplied, when required, on the abovementioned condition.

This matter was specially pressed on Lord Northbrook for his favourable consideration by your Committee when His Lordship was in Bombay in November last, and the matter came before the Council of the Government of India for consideration while His Lordship was still here. The members are no doubt aware that, though no clause was introduced into the Bill to provide for the want referred to in the special Committee's report—what may be called a letter of guarantee was addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, under date 2nd December 1872, which,—in the language of the Government of India Resolution, dated 1st July last, published in a Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 2nd August, is described as having undertaken,—"that if that scheme [Mr. Ormiston's scheme for Docks and Basins] should, after having been examined by the Government of Bombay, commend itself to the Government of India, proposals based on it, involving the grant of capital without interest till the scheme should be in work would be favourably received."

The Port Trust Bill after undergoing lengthened discussion in the Legislative Council was duly passed: it received the assent of the Governor of Bombay on the 3rd March, of the Governor General on the 24th May, and was first "published for general information" in the *Government Gazette* of 3rd July.

At the request of your Committee a series of important papers, regarding the scheme for deep Water Basins and Docks on the Elphinstone Estate, have recently been laid before the Chamber by the Trustees of the Port Trust, and these are now available for the use of Members on application.

REPEAL OF THE EXPORT DUTY ON WHEAT.

At the last Annual General Meeting a resolution was unanimously passed, to the effect that the Committee of the Chamber be empowered to forward a memorial to the Government of India, praying for a repeal of the duty on wheat, and that a Committee be appointed to lay the matter before His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Bombay.

In conformity with this resolution your Committee prepared and forwarded a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th October last, praying for the repeal of the duty in question;—copies of the memorial were also sent to the Karrachee Chamber, with a request that that Chamber should take an opportunity of supporting the memorial during the short stay of His Excellency at Kurrachee when *en route* for Bombay.

When Lord Northbrook was in Bombay in November, a deputation from the Chamber waited on him at Parell to state their views on the subject, and to support the prayer of the memorial, the opinions laid before His Lordship were favourably considered, and, as the members are well aware, the Governor General in Council was pleased to notify in the *Gazette of India*, under date 4th January 1873, that wheat exported from British India was from that date exempted from duties of Customs, to which it is liable under the Indian Tariff Act of 1871.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

This question had been carefully considered on various occasions by the Chamber since the year 1867 when a representation was first made to the Government of Bombay, to move the Government of India to pass an Act for the compulsory registration of partnerships, and of deeds of trust and of gift.

As nothing had been done in the matter, and as further representations had been made to the Chamber urging the expediency of an Act being passed to meet the important suggestions above referred to, your Committee addressed the Government of Bombay on the whole subject, recapitulating the steps that had been previously taken by the Chamber, forwarding copies of all previous correspondence, and requesting His Excellency in Council to do the Chamber the favour to ascertain whether it is the intention of the Government of India to legislate on this important matter, or state, for the information of the members, the objections that may be entertained against the proposal.

In reply, your Committee were informed, under date 21st April last, that the Government of India had been applied to for the information asked for by the Chamber, and that the proposal for the compulsory registration of partnerships and of deeds of trust and of gift had been recommended to that Government for favourable consideration While this report is passing through the press, a letter has been received from the Government of Bombay forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, dated 15th September, in which it is stated that "after careful consideration, the Governor General in Council has arrived at the conclusion that it is not advisable to undertake at present any legislation in this direction."

Regarding another matter of much importance to the mercantile community, which was referred to in the representation made by your Committee, namely, the difficulty of obtaining the execution of the decrees of the High Court against absconding debtors in Native States, the Chamber was informed that the Judicial Administration in a large number of those States had not been placed on a basis which would admit of Government offering perfect reciprocity in the matter of the execution of decrees, and that until this can be done Government cannot equitably insist on the Native States giving immediate effect to the decisions of British Courts of Justice.

Your Committee cannot but express their regret that the correspondence referred to has thus far been so unsatisfactory.

TRANSIT DUTIES IN HOLKAR'S TERRITORY.

It having been represented to the Chamber that His Highness the Maharajah Holkar had raised the transit tax on goods entering and passing through his territories, your committee addressed the Agent to the Governor General, Central India, on the subject, pointing out that any addition to the existing duties could not fail to have an injurious effect on the trade of Bombay with Central and Northern India, and requesting him to favour the Chamber with any information he could communicate on the subject.

The First Assistant to the Resident, Captain Berkeley, replied very promptly, forwarding copy of a letter which he had received from Sir T. Madava Rao, from which it appeared that His Highness the Maharajah had passed an order which prescribed a new scale for estimating the weight of goods carried in carts for purposes of duty: the effect of the new scale it appears was to raise the duty, and His Highness deemed it best to suspend the operation of it, "pending a mature consideration and revision of the existing system of duties."

INCREASED BUNDER FEE ON PIECE-GOODS.

The attention of your Committee was called to an announcement in the *Government Gazette* of the 9th January last, from which it appeared that the rate charged for Piece-goods landed at Government bunders had been altered from two annas per case or bale under 12 cubic feet, and 4 annas per case or bale over 12 feet to an uniform rate of 3 annas per bale. It was represented to Government that the announcement had caused dissatisfaction, that though merchants would gladly approve an all-round rate, to save the trouble and delay in measuring bales on the bunders—such a rate should be a fair average one.—whereas from statistics laid before the Committee it appeared the effect of the order would be to raise the charge on the great bulk of the trade. The matter was re-considered by Government, and a resolution passed to the effect that the all-round rate per bale or package should be fixed at 2½ annas.

THE HYDRAULIC LIFT DOCK AT HOG ISLAND.

The opinion of the Chamber was requested by Government early in the present year—whether, having in view the fact that the Suez Canal now affords great facilities for tasking ships to England for repairs, it is probable that the Hydraulic Lift and Dock at Hog Island will as it now stands, be used to any great extent, by the mercantile community.

In reply, your Committee stated that from their own experience and the information before them, they were decidedly of opinion that there is no probability of the Hydraulic Lift and Graving Dock at Hog Island being used by merchant ships or steamers, except under very exceptional circumstances.

It was represented that the Dock was too far away from the business of the town to get tradesmen for the necessary repairs of any ship, and also that inconvenience would be felt in providing for the crews of vessels in the Dock to say nothing of getting there and back. It was also stated that there is plenty of accommodation for all the ships and steamers visiting the Port on the Island of Bombay, and that in point of fact, during the last two years some of the Docks we have, have not had sufficient employment to make them pay. On these grounds your Committee advised Government that there was little probability of the Hydraulic Lift and Dock being used by the mercantile community of Bombay.

COMPULSORY ISSUE OF WARM CLOTHING, &C., TO NATIVE SEAMEN VOYAGING BEYOND THE TROPICS.

The opinion of the Chamber was requested by Government on a representation which had been made by the Shipping Master, to the effect that it was no longer necessary to continue the compulsory issue to native seamen of warm clothing by masters or owners of vessels voyaging beyond the tropics, and suggesting that owners or masters of such vessels should be required to carry a supply of warm clothing and issue the same at reasonable rates to those of the crew wishing to be supplied with it. He also recommended that the issue of tea and sugar to native seamen in foreign-going steamers or vessels voyaging beyond the tropics should be made compulsory.

In reply, your Committee, on the information laid before them, in no wise recommended the proposals of the Shipping Master to the favourable consideration of Government. It was pointed out that members of the Chamber having much experience of native seamen were of opinion that legislation in the matter of a supply of warm clothing to lascars when voyaging beyond the tropics was quite unnecessary; that the men had great objections to any stoppages being made from their pay, and regard even the shipping and discharging fees as so much injustice done them; and that they would undoubtedly complain of a stoppage of Rs. 5 for a suit of clothes which they could probably purchase at a cheaper rate themselves. Your Committee further stated, on the information placed before them, that they were of opinion that the native seamen are well fed, get good pay, and are as a rule well cared for.

From a resolution of Government, forwarded to the Chamber for information, it appears the papers were forwarded to the Government of India with a recommendation that sanction may be given to the suggestions of the Shipping Master being carried out.

THE DANGER TO SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR FROM THE WANT OF BUOYS NEAR THE MALET SHELF.

It was represented to the Chamber, at the end of November last, that the rock known as the "Malet Shelf" which is in the fairway of the in-shore navigation, and only dry at very low tides, is not marked in any way to indicate its position, and the consequence is that cargo boats frequently run upon it, thereby causing not only damage to boats, but running serious risk of damaging and losing cargo. It was also pointed out that the shoals off Cross Island are very imperfectly marked.

Your Committee submitted the substance of the representations made to them to Government, in the Public Works Department, trusting it was only necessary to draw attention to these serious drawbacks to the safety of in-shore navigation in the harbour to have them promptly remedied. No answer was received to this communication, but your Committee learned otherwise that to a somewhat similar communication from the Harbour Board, who at the same time requested permission to undertake at once the construction of a beacon on the Malet Shelf—Government in the Public Works Department passed a resolution, under date 7th November last, to the effect—"That this was one of the works to which the New Port Trust might very properly pay early attention. At present it is not advisable that the Harbour and Pilotage Board, who are in debt, should undertake any new works."

The statement, however, that "the Harbour and Pilotage Board are in debt," must be a mistake, as your Committee are given to understand that that Board will hand over to the Port Trust a considerable balance in its hands when it was abolished,—being superseded by the Port Trust.

A NIGHT SIGNAL FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

The opinion of the Chamber was requested by Government on a proposal of the Postmaster of Bombay for the institution of a Night Signal to indicate the arrival of the China Mail.

The matter had been in the first instance submitted to the Harbour and Pilotage Board, who had minuted to the effect, "That the Board did not consider the China Mail of that importance to warrant the introduction of additional Night Signals that are liable to be mistaken for signals from vessels in distress off the Port, and likely to lead to delay and confusion in consequence."

Your Committee, in addressing Government on the subject, stated their entire concurrence in the opinion that had been expressed by the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIGHT HOUSE ON CAPE GUARDAFUI.

In May last the opinion of the Chamber was requested on the question of the establishment of a Light House on Cape Guardafui, which subject had been brought to the notice of Government in a letter from His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, with accompaniments, under date 10th January last.

In reply, your Committee informed Government that in the opinion of the Chamber a Light House placed on the extreme point of the Cape would be a very great benefit to all ships and steamers passing through the Straits of Babelmandeb to the Bay of Bengal or China, or indeed to all vessels and steamers bound to, or from, any of the Eastern Ports, with the exception of Bombay. It was pointed out that from the information before the Chamber it appeared that the weather on the African Coast in the vicinity of Cape Guardafui is generally very hazy, the land is frequently not discernible until a vessel is dangerously close to it, and extreme caution is necessary in approaching the Cape during the night, though the Cape may be said to be the point of landfall or departure for vessels and steamers on their voyage to and fro across the Indian Ocean.

It was stated that there could hardly be any difference of opinion amongst nautical men regarding the expediency of placing a light on Cape Guardafui.

Your Committee have recently been informed by the Government of Bombay, that the Government of India has been requested to move Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to sanction the erection of a first-class light on Cape Guardafui.

It is matter of regret that since this question was brought under the consideration of Government, two steamers have been lost off Cape Guardafui.

GUMS AND RESINOUS PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

It was stated, in the report of our predecessors last year, that various samples of gums and resinous products had been forwarded to the Chamber by several of the local Governments and Administrations, under instructions from the Government of India, to be reported on. When they were received the Government of India was informed that on opinions on the samples, that could be obtained in this country, would be of value, and that it was the intention of the Committee to send them to England to have the samples reported on by brokers and others thoroughly acquainted with this description of produce. The samples were accordingly duly forwarded to Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co., London, together with copies of all the information which had been that had been submitted to the Chamber. A series of valuable reports by competent brokers were in due time forwarded to the Chamber by Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co., who spared no pains in their endeavour to have the samples thoroughly examined and carefully reported on. Copies of the reports were forwarded to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, and the Governor-General-in-Council conveyed his thanks to the Chamber "for the trouble that had been taken, and for the valuable information which had been supplied," the reports being also published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Your Committee regret to say the reports received were of rather a discouraging character, but it was made evident that the whole of the samples had been badly prepared, and it is to be hoped that the efforts that had been, and are still being made, by the Revenue and Commerce Department, may yet bring to the notice of the commercial world some articles of Indian produce hitherto neglected, that may be added with profit to the present list of exports.

It appears the Government of India had themselves forwarded to the Secretary of State for India samples of gums and resinous products for examination and report. Copies of the summarized reports received in reply were sent to the Chamber for information, but your Committee regret to say they were all of an unfavourable character.

MILDEW IN PIECE-GOODS.

In February last the Chamber received from the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce printed copies of a letter which it had addressed to the Manchester Chamber on the subject of mildew in piece-goods, with a request that we should co-operate in support of the representation contained in the letter. Your Committee accordingly addressed the Manchester Chamber on the subject, and expressed a hope that it would co-operate with the Chambers of Commerce in the East in endeavouring to remedy an evil which affected so injuriously the principal article of British manufacture imported into India and China. Some Members of the Chamber brought the subject of mildew before your Committee at the time of the receipt of the letter from Shanghai, but as regards further deliberations here it was considered that after the very complete and thorough manner in which the subject was investigated by a special Committee of this Chamber in 1865, nothing further in the shape of deliberation was deemed necessary, as all that has since occurred in reference to mildew only confirms the views set forth in that Committee's report, and the evidence which accompanied it. As members are well aware, the Manchester Chamber appointed a Special Committee "to consider the causes of "mildew in cotton goods shipped to our Eastern Markets," which Committee published their report in April last, and copies were received here in due course.

A statement contained in the letter of the Shanghai Chamber, to the effect that "mildew is not the result of damage by salt water, or fresh water, or external dampness of any kind," is not concurred in by the Committee of the Manchester Chamber; they say "they are prepared with numerous proofs of the very opposite character,"—and in resolutions fourth, fifth, and sixth of their report, they state views on the subject, intended no doubt as an answer to the statement of the Shanghai Chamber, quoted above. Without entering into this controversy, your Committee would merely remind members of the conclusion arrived at by this Chamber in 1865, when the special Committee reported, that there was entire unanimity of opinion in the reports submitted by members, that "mildew is caused by an undue proportion of size in the cloth, or by bad sizing;" a conclusion that certainly supports the views of the Shanghai Chamber.

Your Committee believe that it is the general opinion of merchants here, that damage from mildew during the last two or three years has been very trifling, compared with the time when cotton was so dear.

STATISTICS OF THE MOVEMENT, PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS ON THE G. I. P. AND B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAYS.

It was intimated to the members of the Chamber in June last, that your Committee had arranged with the G. I. P. Railway, through the good offices of Mr. Barnett, the Auditor, for the preparation of statements, showing the quantity of English and Country Piece-goods and Yarns, forwarded from Bombay on both the North-East and South-East lines of Railway. These statements have been printed and issued to members monthly, and of late the movement of the abovementioned description of goods from Bombay to districts beyond Jubbulpore on the north-east line and to the Madras Railway on the south-east line have been added.

Your Committee have now the pleasure to intimate to the members, that through the good offices of Mr. Wood, Auditor, statistics of the movement of the same class of goods on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will also be issued regularly with those on the G. I. P. Railway.

From January to June last no distinction was made in the traffic returns of the Bombay and Baroda line, between English and Country piece-goods, but from the 1st July last this has been attended to, and the statistics on both lines are now prepared on the same plan.

MUTUAL ALLOWANCE ON COTTON SHIPPED FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND SOLD TO ARRIVE.

When it was known in Bombay by telegrams received in November last, that it had been arranged to introduce in Liverpool the system of "mutual allowance," a letter was addressed by your Committee to the Liverpool Brokers' Association expressing the satisfaction with which the intelligence had been received here.

the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, have written to Government suggesting that a commission be appointed on which the mercantile community will be represented, to consider the whole question of the working of the Customs Act. The difficulty in obtaining a reduction in import duty will be great, for there seems to be no other source of revenue immediately available. I think I know it is very unorthodox that it was a mistake to abolish the income tax. An income tax of one per cent. does not press very heavily upon any one, and it gets hold of many people who otherwise would pay no taxation at all. All the wealthy shroffs in the interior, and many in Bombay, who to a great extent flourish on the ryot who pays a heavy land tax, pay hardly anything in the shape of real taxation to Government. If we except the salt tax, they consume nothing that pays excise duty, and excepting the small quantity of calico which forms their clothing there is nothing else they use, as far as I can remember, on which Customs duty is paid. I therefore think it was a mistake on the part of the Government of India to relinquish that tax. It would be much better had it been continued, and in place of it some reduction had been made in the Customs duties, which are pressing heavily on a portion of the trade of the country. In connection with this subject of unprofitable and dull trade, we must bear in mind that whenever a foreign market has been brought into telegraphic communication with the great produce marts the margin of profit immediately disappears. This is not peculiar to Bombay; similar complaints are heard from Calcutta, China, and America, and I suppose it is one of the evils inseparable from the extension of telegraphic communication throughout the world. But for the country at large this is very far from being a bad thing. It has done away almost entirely with middlemen in Bombay. The Banians who used to buy the cotton from the ryots five or six years ago and sell it again to the merchants scarcely deal in the article now; and the commission trade, by which the merchants in Bombay took a commission first and the home importer took a profit again, is also at an end. The whole agency is merged into the one man who buys the cotton direct from the cultivators and sells it to the spinner or the merchant in England or the Continent. And this, although unfortunate for the merchants engaged in the trade, cannot but be regarded as a great boon to the country. The doing away with so many middlemen brings into the hands of the cultivators a much larger amount of money for their produce than they would otherwise have received; and I imagine we must be content, just as stage-coach proprietors and coachmen had to be content when railways were introduced, to stand on one side for the benefit of the larger community. I now come to the Port Trust, my remarks on which, at the last meeting, were to a certain extent misunderstood. One of my strongest arguments in connection with the subject was, that if trade fell off and the merchants had a word in arranging the way in which the burdens caused by that decrease were to be borne, we should be much more fairly dealt with than if we had only to deal with a Government department which, as soon as a deficit occurred, would simply raise the Port Dues or some other tax. At present, in consequence of decreasing trade no doubt the revenue is falling off, but the resolution of Government on the subject, published the other day, shows very plainly that now the merchants have a finger in the pie we shall be able to prevent any undue or oppressive taxation being levied on the trade, and that the representation made by the Trust to the Government of India will probably result in a further portion of the debt being transferred to the Imperial revenue should occasion arise. I do not think we have any reason to fear that in consequence of decreasing trade, should the decrease prove permanent, the burdens on the trade will be increased. The Government of India have given assurances to the contrary, and I think that if fair representations be made by the Port Trust we are quite certain to arrange a transfer that will prevent any increase. At the last general meeting I drew attention to the correspondence that had taken place between myself and Mr. Conder with regard to the promised decrease in railway charges on cotton manufactures. Since that time the new lists of charge have been issued, and most gentlemen will agree with me in saying that the reduction has been more liberal than we expected. I believe this reduction will have a very beneficial effect upon our import trade, and will enable us to supply markets which have been, in consequence of excessive charges, closed to us. I have, however, still a complaint to make against the G. I. P. Railway. Perhaps some of you are aware that many cotton and grain merchants have for some time past been complaining that the railway company charge the cartage to Colaba or any other part of the town if the consignees wish to take delivery of their goods alongside the waggons. The effect of this is, that as it is more convenient for us to ship our cotton at Colaba, and as the company will insist on charging in all cases the cartage we make them cart it there. If the railway company were to allow to merchants what they now pay for cartage, or even a portion of it, many of us would have our up-country pressed cotton shipped direct from the waggons at Carnac Bunder. The railway company argue that in consequence of giving the carting of many thousand tons of cotton annually to the Carting Agency they are able to make a better "bundobust" for the other business, and they say they can score conclusively on paper, that it pays them to have all this unnecessary haulage; but in spite of all this argument it must be a loss to the country if scores of thousands of tons of produce are uselessly carted in bullock carts every year for a distance of one or two miles. I understand from Mr. Ryan that the grain merchants have over and over again petitioned the railway managers that they may be allowed to take their own grain from the station, because if they had that privilege, instead of having it carted a long distance to their godowns in the native town, they would store it on the Port Trust property, and also they could cart it for much less than they are now paying the railway company. But these representations have hitherto proved fruitless, the company persisting in carting the produce up and down the town in the useless manner I have described, and on making merchants pay the useless expense against their wish. I think our successors, the new committee, should take this matter into their consideration and see if some representation ought not to be made Government on the subject. Although Indian railways are nominally the property of companies, yet so long as they do not raise revenue sufficient to pay the 5 per cent. dividend, Government ought to have as much to say in the matter as the company, and perhaps a strong recommendation to Government might have the desired effect. The Committee's report is, I see, silent about the measurement department, which, I am glad to say, is getting on in an exceedingly satisfactory manner. Complaints are now never made against it either by shippers or ships of wrong measurement, and during the year I have heard many instances of ships carrying very much larger cargoes than ever they carried before, while at the same time the shippers get fair measurement. I understand that one ship, the Andaman, under 1,000 register, carried nearly a hundred tons of cargo more last year than she ever carried in previous seasons. Such facts as these are conclusive as to the merits of the scheme. Some of you will have noticed in the papers the discussion in the Legislative Council on the Steam Ship Survey Bill. In 1864 an Act was passed making local steam ships liable to survey, which was all very right and proper. But at the time I do not suppose the framers of the bill contemplated the opening of the Suez Canal a few years later. Soon after the opening of the Canal all the steamships that came from England, whether they had Board of Trade or Lloyds' certificates, and no matter how short the time was since they had left England, were however boarded by the Dockyard surveyors and made to pay Rs. 60 survey fees. I believe that is the fee for a large steamer. Strong representations were made to Government by merchants and shipowners, and the result was that a bill was brought into the Legislative Council to amend this anomaly, but the only exception made in the first instance was in favour of ships having Board of Trade certificates. It is pointed out by the Chamber that this clause would afford very little relief, as only passenger ships are compelled by the English Act of Parliament to carry Board of Trade certificates. On the second reading of the bill I proposed an amendment, which was inserted, that ships having certificates from Lloyds' or the Liverpool Association should also be exempt from survey. But during the interval between the second and third reading of the bill a gentleman from the Dockyard, very much interested in having the number of ships surveyed made as large as possible, seeing that the more ships he surveys the more fees he gets, went to the Hon. Mr. Gibbs and other members of Council showing what a fearful state the John Adamson had been in, a steamer which had a Liverpool Association certificate. And this was brought forward as proof conclusive that Liverpool Association certificates were so much waste paper, and in spite of my protest this exemption was struck out. The John Adamson would, however, have been liable to survey even if my amendment had been cancelled, because any ship, although she may have a Board of Trade certificate that has met with an accident, or is known to be unseaworthy, or inefficient in any way, must be surveyed before she is allowed to leave the port. It was well known that the John Adamson was inefficient, and even if the clause had been left amended as I proposed, still such a steamer would have to be surveyed. I am very sorry this alteration was made on the third reading, because I am given to understand that a great many ships do not carry Board of Trade certificates, and as the thing now stands a brand-new ship off the stocks, and carrying the highest certificate given by Lloyds', could be boarded by two or three of these Dockyard surveyors and made to pay Rs. 70, and all really for nothing (the survey fees having been raised), because the cursory survey made by these men on board ship lying in the stream is so very superficial and slight, that it is ridiculous to compare it for a moment with the stringent examination made before a certificate of the highest class is given by Lloyds'. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce wrote to us some time ago, pointing out that the London committee of cotton brokers had arbitrarily raised the cotton standards of classification ¼d. per pound, and that merchants who had shipped cotton under the regular standards had thereby been put to a very heavy loss. We corresponded with the Bengal Chamber on the subject, but we have not, as far as I remember, gone beyond pointing out the difficulties connected with the subject. In May 1870, when we had made all our shipments of cotton, a similar step was taken at Liverpool. We were informed by telegram that the Liverpool Association of Cotton Brokers had raised the Dhollera standards ¼d. per pound. Although representations were made, nothing came of them; still it is as well that the matter should be made public in order that merchants may decide what action to take. I am sure you will all join with me in congratulating our friend M. Rivett-Carnac on being re-instated in office. All of us I am sure were glad to read in the paper yesterday a paragraph to the effect that he had been permitted to resume his post as Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce. I believe there was some intention on the part of Government to abolish that post—in fact Mr. Halsey, who acted for Mr. Rivett-Carnac during his absence, told me such a step was probable, and I wish to take this opportunity of saying publicly that in my humble opinion it would be a very great mistake to do so. It is important and very useful to have a man like Mr. Rivett-Carnac, active, energetic, and accessible, continually going about among the merchants and ryots, getting to know by word of mouth what they want, and arranging matters much more effectively and in one-tenth the time that would have been occupied under the old form of correspondence with Government. We all know the good work Mr. Rivett-Carnac performed in the Berars—how speedily he got the telegraph extended from the stations on the main line to Khangaum and Oomrawuttee, and how very active he was in helping to establish markets and bringing the ryots into direct communication with the European buyer. All these things are well known to you, and I am sure you will all cordially, along with myself, congratulate Mr. Rivett-Carnac that his troubles are over, and that he is now again in possession of his old office. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Y. Lang (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.) said he thought the Chamber should send up some kind of protest to the Supreme Government about the clause they had inserted in the Steam Vessels Survey Bill; for surely the members of that Council would not show the lamentable ignorance which the Hon. Mr. Gibbs and other members of the local Council had shown in calling Lloyds' Association a speculative company. He thought the Chamber should make one more endeavour to get it made a full, not a half measure, as it was at present. He proposed that the new committee memorialize the Government of India on the subject.

Mr. Bright (of Messrs. Wallace & Co.) thought the proposition could hardly be received at the present meeting, and suggested that a special meeting be called to consider the subject.

Mr. Lang said that so long as the object was gained he was quite satisfied to accept Mr. Bright's suggestion.

It was then proposed by Mr. J. Y. Lang (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.), and seconded by Mr. McHinch (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.),—"That the new committee be instructed to call a special general meeting at an early date, to consider what steps should be taken with regard to the Steam-Ship Survey Bill lately introduced into the Council of H. E. the Governor for making laws and regulations."

The proposition on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The report of the committee was disposed of, and the committee for the ensuing year appointed, by the following resolutions:—

Proposed by Mr. W. Nixon (Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Co.), and seconded by Mr. W. R. Cheetham (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co.)—"That the report of the Committee that has been circulated be received with thanks, and printed for general information, together with the documents therein referred to; and that the members of the retiring Committee do now receive the thanks of the Chamber for their attention to its interests during the year of office now expired."

Proposed by Mr. James E. Smith (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.), and seconded by Mr. W. F. Peel, (Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co.)—"That the following gentlemen be appointed the Committee for the ensuing year:—

Chairman—Mr. H. E. Bright (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
Deputy Chairman—Mr. E. Lord (Messrs. Lyon & Co.)
Members of Committee—Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co); Mr. O. Nolke (Messrs. Volkart Brothers); Mr. G. Hamilton Trail (Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation); Mr. A. M. Gubbay (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co); Mr. T. E. Taylor (Messrs. Lawrence and Co.)"

The Chairman—On behalf of the retiring committee, I express my thanks to you, gentlemen, for the flattering mention of our services contained in the resolution that has just been passed.

Mr. James E. Smith, (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.) said that as chairman of the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Cotton Frauds Act, he would propose.—"That the report of the committee be received, and a representation in accordance therewith be made by the committee of the Chamber to Government." He might mention that, with regard to the alteration in the working of the Act to which the committee referred, the alteration only came into force on the 28th March, and it was therefore impossible for the committee to judge whether it had done any good or not. As to the committee's expression of opinion that the office of Inspector-in-Chief should be abolished and the staff sent off into the cotton districts, he might say that, although he was one of those who thought the Cotton Frauds Act did much good in the district, it had certainly been a failure in Bombay. Now that those alterations had been made, the duties of the Inspector-in-Chief were so small as to be infinitesimal—in fact, to look after six or seven men who did nothing. There could be no two opinions, he thought, as to the advisability of abolishing the office of Inspector-in-Chief.

Mr. Bright seconded the proposition.

The Chairman said that although he was unable to attend any of the meetings of the cotton committee owing to absence from Bombay, he thoroughly coincided with the decision arrived at by them, especially when they saw that almost every agent in the district said that if the Cotton Frauds Act were to be repealed it would be looked upon as an announcement on the part of Government that fraud which was before penal would be then made legal, and that adulteration would be carried on to a fearful extent. Though not agreeing in the opinion expressed by some that the Act should be summarily repealed, he agreed with the remark that the department ought to be placed under the control of the Collectors of districts, who had much more influence over the native dealers and cultivators than any inspector could ever hope to attain. Certainly the Inspector-in-Chief and the Bombay establishment ought to be abolished, which would enable fees to be reduced. Himself and some other gentlemen, amongst whom were Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., and Messrs. Gray and Co., had tried rather an expensive experiment to see whether it was possible to clean cotton which was adulterated in the districts before putting it on board ship. But the bales were unsaleable in England for a year, although they held out every inducement to spinners to try it. It was an ascertained fact that little or no adulteration was carried on in Bombay, and that therefore a staff of local inspectors was an expensive superfluity.

Mr. Lang remarked that in speaking of the Steam Vessels Survey Bill when he spoke of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs as having called Lloyds' a speculative company, it was His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Colonel Anderson who made that unfortunate mistake. But it certainly showed great weakness on the part of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs in speaking on a subject of which he had only heard one side, and that from the Parsee surveyor, half of whose income depended on the surveys being continued.

The meeting then terminated.

INDIAN ITEMS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A passenger from the Muddonpore Station of the E. B. Railway a week ago, going home to the nearest village thence, was seized by a number of ruffians on the way, who snatched his bag and a few rupees and thrashed him severely. A similar occurrence took place a week before this. Is there no one to check these?—*Indian Daily News.*

BURGLARY.—With reference to the burglary perpetrated in the lodging of a pleader of the Moonsiff's Court at Busseerhat, in which a cash-box, containing Rs. 300 in cash and Rs. 250 in currency notes, was stolen, two servants of the pleader were the parties concerned, who have been apprehended, and committed for trial.—*Id.*

A STEAMER.—His Excellency the Governor in Council having already authorized the District Engineer of the Godavery to run a steamer on the river for the purpose of developing its traffic and obtaining accurate data relative to the same, has no objection to the transfer of another steamer to the Central Provinces, its cost and the cost of working it being charged to that Government, and the gross profits being credited to Imperial revenue wherever they may be realized. It is not, however, manifest that a competent commander for the second steamer is available.—*Madras Times.*

MR. B. W. NAZER, of the *Hongkong Times*, who exerted himself gallantly to save Mr. G. O. Ottley from drowning, but only succeeded in recovering the body, has been presented with a testimonial. The present, which is accompanied by a courteous letter numerously signed, consists of a splendid black marble clock, bearing an inscription on a gold shield—"To B. W. Nazer, in memory of G. O. Ottley, Hongkong, August 4th, 1873," and a pair of vases to match, also of black marble. Mr. Nazer, it is said, was thrice successful in saving people from drowning in England.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror* writes from Gurdaspoor in the Punjab—"A curious case of police torture has been brought to light by our indefatigable and worthy Deputy Commissioner. A burglary was committed in the house of one Zemindar in the Shakargarh Tehseel, and property to the value of some Rs. 3,000 was robbed. The burglars to pass unmolested wisely gave a share of the booty to the police, who proved equally grateful to them. The Deputy Inspector of Police, in whose jurisdiction the robbery took place, went to the spot, and by means of engines of torture made the poor persons, who were robbed of their last farthing, say that the charge reported to the police was a false one. The Deputy Commissioner suspecting the whole matter deputed the District Superintendent of Police to make local enquiries, which led to the disclosure of the fact. The Deputy Inspector, the sergeant and another official, the chief actors in the plot, were at once handed over to the Magistrate of the District, and after a protracted trial they were found guilty of the offence brought home against them and were each sentenced to 2½ years rigorous imprisonment. The scoundrels as a matter of course have appealed to the chief Court, but there is little or no chance of their escaping from the just retribution dealt out to them, as the offence has been so clearly established against them. I may add that this is not the first offence with which the Deputy Inspector now stands charged. Several charges were from time to time brought against him, but he as often evaded the justice. So you must take him to be an old sinner, caught at last in the trap."

A CHEETAH STORY FROM TINNEVELLY.

A FEW days ago, as a man was passing close to the village of Nedankulam, near Sattankulam, a large cheetah suddenly sprang out from some close brush, wood. It fixed its claws on both sides of the man's neck, opening the large veins. The poor fellow fell down, and died within a minute from loss of blood. Some people standing near raised a shout; the cheetah just drank a little blood, and then cantered off briskly for about a mile, and jumped about eight feet into a banyan tree. He was soon followed by a lot of people armed with stones and sticks. And Ideiyan, more rash than the rest, threw a stone at the beast, which immediately leaped down upon him. This man is now in the Nazareth Hospital; his wounds are not considered serious. No sooner did the cheetah attack this man, than another Ideiyan threw a large stone with force at it, whereupon the animal again reached the branch with one bound. In the meantime, some Maravars had arrived, armed with large and heavy knives. The cheetah was again dislodged with stones, when just as it was springing on a man, a Maravar gave it a tremendous blow on the back with his knife; and almost at the same time a second Maravar cut open its stomach. It fell down and was soon despatched. It is worthy of remark that the place where this tragedy occurred is 30 miles away from the hills, and that, though close to a village and eleven o'clock in the day time, no one was aware of the proximity of the unwelcome visitor. It is to be hoped that Government will grant some reward to these plucky villagers, who thus attacked and destroyed the Nedankulam cheetah.—*Madras Times.*

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695 Hiawatha, Umness—The Captain.
422 Queen of Ceylon, Muir—Forbes & Co.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
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1178 Bangalore, Torback—P. & O. Co.
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1033 Nubis, Hall—P. & O. Co.
1185 Travancore (s), Eastley—P. & O. Co.
FOR KURRACHEE.
391 Kurrachee, Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.
NOT FIXED.
448 Corvette Zaraco, Correa de Silva (P. G. Boat).
130 Hercules, Robert.
1040 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
475 Sir B. Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.

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1249 Arundale, Salmon—Davidass Lolloobhoy.
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488 Fazal Carrim, Pead—H. A. C. Cadoo.
NOT FIXED.
281 Diamant, Coury—Shaboo Sedick.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawar & Co.
380 Fez Rabanee, Pierre—H. A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Hallidey—H. A. N. Mahomed.
618 Futte Salam, Hallidey—H. A. N. Mahomed.
490 Warrior, Lout—The Captain.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
ALSO.
SECOND-HAND STANMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable zero, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiseborhic and eradicates pimples. With regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.
Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.
MAZET and Co., 100, Bishopsgate-street within London.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY,
IRLANG-IRLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet Perfumes.
RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the HAIR. GLYCERINE and WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.
RIMMEL'S fair-famed TOILET VINEGAR. ADAMANTINE for the Teeth. PHOTOCHROME, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.
EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.
Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
JOHN MOIR & SON,
Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,
would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.
REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKELEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and DAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to First-rate London Houses.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Hornigsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Bolts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except deep, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOG WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.
GLASGOW. | LONDON.
46, Washington Street. | 81, Upper Thames Street.
New Works,—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.
See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in
Rain Water Goods. | Verandahs. | Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates. | Conservatories. | School Fittings.
Tomb Railing. | Covered Ways. | Washhand Basins.
Terminals. | Balconies. | Closets and Urinals.
Cresting. | Fountains. | Baths and Troughs.
ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, We